

COLONIST
WANT
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CENT
WORD
ISSUE.

The Daily Colonist.

VOL. LXXXIII.—NO. 30

VICTORIA B. C. FRIDAY JANUARY 12 1900

WELLINGTON and COMOX
HOUSEHOLD
COAL & CO.
Hall, Goepl & Company
Telephone 83
100 Government Street

FORTY-SECOND YEAR

Fine Watches.

These who have them and want them Properly Repaired, will find it pays to come direct to us.

We have had years of experience in all kinds of Watch Repairing, and will guarantee satisfaction or money refunded.

Challoner & Mitchell,

47 Government St. •

Jewellers.

"ALBERTA" Fine Creamery Butter.

Roquefort, Gorgonzola,
Stilton and
Full Cream Cheese.

Hudson's Bay Co.

VICTORIA, B. C.



The Time Has Arrived

To stop and think of the money you can save this year by buying your GROCERIES from us. The savings on every purchase amount to a great deal more than any oils count you receive. Remember we sell for CASH at money saving prices.

Snowflake Flour \$1.00 sack
Three Star Flour \$1.05 sack
Hungarian Flour \$1.15 sack
Granulated Sugar 10 lbs for \$1.00
Quaker Oats 2 pkgs for 25c

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

SALES BY.

The Cuthbert-Browne Co. Ltd.
37 and 39 Langley St., opp. Law Courts.
—ON—

Wednesday Jan. 17

at 11 a.m.

IMPORTANT

Auction Sale

WELL KEPT

FURNITURE,

Elegant Piano,
Bed and Table Linen,
Cutlery,
Electro Plated Ware, etc.

Please note that owing to the large number of lots, this sale will commence at 11 a.m. Full particulars Sunday Morning's Colonist.

ON AN EARLY DATE

Desirable Furniture and Effects

Particulars later.

ON AN EARLY DATE

MORTGAGE SALE

—OF—

Victoria Real Estate.

We are prepared to furnish Houses with New Furniture to order at 30 per cent below the usual prices, from cellar to attic complete. We are prepared to buy Houses of Furniture, complete as they stand, without public notice or delay, for spot cash.

We are prepared to conduct Auction Sales on the spot, no notice.

We have a few hundred dollars to loan for clients on chattel mortgage.

THE CUTHBERT, BROWNE CO., LTD.

Telephone 683.

Something Good

In Razor Strips.

We have the best, and show you how to use and keep them in order. Try our fine Sheffield Razors.

Pruning and Budding Knives, Shears, etc.

FOX'S

Anheuser-Busch's . . .

MALT NUTRINE

(A Non-Intoxicant)

The Best Tonic in the World.

Sold by leading grocers and druggists.

R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.

Wholesale Agents.

A Fac-Simile

of the Brand of
Cigarettes that are

BETTER
THAN
The Best
MANUFACTURED BY
B. Houde & Co.
QUEBEC.

FINE WALL PAPERS.

To make room for NEW STOCK we are selling a number of small lots of FINE WALL PAPERS at greatly reduced prices.

J. W. MELLOR, 76-78 FORT STREET

ELECTRIC MOTORS,

From 1 horse-power up

CHEAP POWER

DYNAMOS for Electric Lighting

FOR ISOLATED PLANTS From 10 Lights up

Canadian General Electric Comp'Y LIMITED.

WRITE FOR PRICES Vancouver, B. C.

FOR SALE.

Mining Shares

In all B. C. mines. For quotations call at our office. List your stocks with us. We recommend Payne as a good investment at present price.

HOUSES AND VACANT LOTS.

For sale in all parts of the city. We have one of the best lists of houses and lots for sale in the city. Call and examine our list before buying elsewhere.

FARMS AND FARMING LANDS.

For sale in all parts of the province. MONEY TO LOAN,

On Victoria Real Estate by The Yorkshire Guarantee & Securities Corporation, and The Dominion Permanent Loan Co.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Agents for The Scottish Union & National Insurance Co., The Atlas Assurance Co., The Alliance Assurance Co.

A. W. MORE & Co.,

86 Government Street.

W. JONES

AUCTIONEER

Has listed several good paying concerns:

GROCERY, HARDWARE, HOTEL, SALOON, BOATING BUSINESS, etc.

Which will bear inspection. Terms and full particulars on application.

Houses to rent and for sale.

THE CITY AUCTION MART
Tel. 204. 73 and 73½ Yates St.

WANTED

A good reliable horse for delivery.

Apply at

Sylvester Feed Co., Ltd.

Tel. 413. City Market.

Carnage At Ladysmith

Assault Cost Boers Two Thousand or More While British Lost Eight Hundred.

Boers Prepared for Flanking Attempt--False Reports Caused Seizures.

Lord Methuen's Injuries Very Serious--Impatience at Long Concealment.

By Associated Press.

London, Jan. 12.—The Daily Mail says: "We learn that in the attack on Ladysmith last Saturday, Jan. 6, the British losses were 14 officers killed and 34 wounded, and over 800 non-commissioned officers and men killed and wounded. The Boer losses, we hear, are estimated at between 2,000 and 3,000 men."

London, Jan. 12.—As despatched to the Daily Mail from Pietermaritzburg dated Jan. 8, says: "Private advices from Ladysmith dated Jan. 2, say that the rations of bread and meat are plentiful and the garrison has not touched the 'bully' beef and biscuit supplies. Luxuries are scarce in Ladysmith but the hospitals are well supplied with milk and the horses are in good condition." PREPARED FOR BULLER.

London, Jan. 12.—The Standard has the following despatch dated Monday from French camp: "Our patrols have searched both flanks of the Boer position. They found a large camp five miles east of Colenso, evidently in anticipation of a British attempt at a turning movement."

The Capetown correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphed on Monday that the vanguard of the Sixth Division was awaiting at Table Bay the arrival of Lord Roberts.

SEIZED SHIPPING.

London, Jan. 12.—H. M. S. Fearless seized the bark Marie L. which arrived at Port Elizabeth Saturday from the Argentine with sulphur.

The theory is now advanced that the seizure of the German mail steamers Herzog and General, since released, was made on purposely misleading information supplied to British agents, the design being to embroil Great Britain and Germany in a quarrel.

Lorenzo Marquez, Jan. 10.—Travellers bound for the Transvaal are detained under an old law according to which no one will be allowed to proceed unless he declares before his consul that he has no intention of fighting for the Boers.

CHAFING AT CENSORSHIP.

London, Jan. 12.—The newspapers were reconciled during the early days of the war to cable censorship, taking it for granted that full narratives sent by mail would supply all deficiencies. For some weeks, however, even the mail correspondence that has arrived in London has shown signs of habitual scissoring by the censor. Pages are renumbered without chronological or logical connection, leaving the happenings described quite unintelligible in many cases. The editors, acting possibly in concert and insisting that they be permitted to know and print the facts.

The Daily Mail formally accuses the war office of "doctoring" in editing official despatches before their issuance and cites particulars.

The Daily Chronicle avers that there seems to be an official conspiracy against letting the truth be known.

Arm chair critics, who in the absence of reportorial or official despatches from the seat of war pour forth pages of conjecture and opinion, conclude that not much is to be expected from the British hosts in South Africa until Lord Roberts shall have had plenty of time to think and fresh levies have arrived. Time is working now for the Boers. Each day makes it more difficult at the three besieged positions.

Although the war office declines to confirm the report that Lord Methuen has been recalled to England, enquiries made by a correspondent at the Methuen's home in Wiltshire have elicited the information that when he received his wound his horse threw him heavily and spinal and other injuries supervened.

SUPPLY OF CARTRIDGES.

Report That Because of Shortage Dumdums May Be Issued for Practice.

London, Jan. 12.—Lee-Metford cartridges are running short in the British magazines and according to a semi-official report the war office purposes to fall back temporarily upon one hundred million "Mark IV" expanding bullets, most of which already are in storage in South Africa. The war office, however, has issued strict orders to the volunteers that the fifty rounds of "Mark IV" given them must be used in practice at home, and not taken to South Africa.

TEST OF A CRUISER.

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ANOTHER TWO THOUSAND.

Southampton, Jan. 12.—The Cunard line steamer Cynthia, which has been chartered as a transport by the British government sailed from Southampton to-day with 2,200 soldiers for South Africa.

CANADIANS DELAYED.
Rejection of Montezuma Causes a Halt All Along the Line.

Toronto, Jan. 12.—(Special)—Col. Kitson received word from Ottawa this morning that the departure of Toronto's quota for the contingent was indefinitely postponed owing to the steamer Montezuma being condemned on account of unfitness.

Winnipeg, Jan. 11.—A Regina despatch says: "In consequence of the postponement of the sailing day the Second battalion may not leave until Monday. A second send-off to the police and volunteers last night was a grand demonstration. Premier Haultain delivered an eloquent patriotic address and was followed by Lieut.-Governor Forget, who defended French Canadians in their loyalty to the Queen."

Vancouver Elects Garden

Deadman's Island Not a Winning Card—Houston Again Nelson's Choice.

CLOSE VOTING AT REVELSTOKE AND IN TWO TOWNS OF BOUNDARY DISTRICT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Jan. 11.—Mayor Garden was elected for a third term to-night, polling 1,538 votes to Wm. Brown's 1,344, a majority of 194 votes. The aldermanic returns were as follows:

Ward 1.—Robt. Grant, 590, and W. Shaw, 465, elected. R. Gilmore, 375, defeated.

Ward 2.—Jas. McQueen, 502, and Neelands, 477, elected. R. Skinner, 324, defeated.

Ward 3.—Dr. McGuigan, 321, and R. McPhadden, 273, elected. J. Clendenry, 231, defeated.

Ward 4.—W. Wood, 300, and J. Baxter, 295, elected. J. Bruce, 283, and J. McCorman, 264, defeated.

Ward 4.—J. Foreman and R. Baker.

The principal issue was Deadman's Island and other labor issues embodied such as the union label and no qualification for civic offices. On these questions the council are equally divided but the Mayor is a strong anti-mill man. Aldermen Neelands, McPhadden, Foreman, Barker and Baxter are for the Landgate mill at any cost. Alderman Shaw, McGuigan, Wood and Wood are against the mill under the proposed lease.

Revelstoke, Jan. 11.—Municipal elections for the city of Revelstoke resulted as follows: For mayor—A. N. Smith, five majority. Aldermen—Patrick and Kirkpatrick for Ward 1, by acclamation; W. Newman and Dr. McKechnie for Ward 2 by acclamation; J. Abrahamson and Needham for Ward 3, defeating T. J. Graham.

Nelson, Jan. 11.—Ex-Mayor John Fletcher was elected mayor to-day over A. N. Smith with a majority of eleven in a total vote of over six hundred. The successful candidate was supported by the labor unions, the eight-hour issue being the most important one. The aldermen elected were: Dr. Hale, W. J. Wilson, C. Morrison, A. L. McKillop, W. Irvine and Dr. Arthur.

Grand Forks, Jan. 11.—L. A. Manly was re-elected for mayor to-day by a majority of 13 over Chas. Cummings. The following aldermen were elected: H. A. Henderson, W. B. Davy, P. S. McCallum, W. K. C. Manly, J. Donaldson and R. Harvey.

Greenwood, Jan. 11.—Thos. Hardy mayor, was re-elected to-day over R. Woods, by 45 majority. The aldermen are: North ward, C. S. Galloway, P. P. Sharpe, B. A. Bannerman, South ward, James Stopherland, D. J. Sullivan and G. H. Custer.

Whitby, Jan. 10.—(Special)—The judges to-day imposed penalties on those found guilty of corruption in the election of 1898. Seven men were fined \$200 and costs or one month in gaol. One Luke was fined \$200 and costs or six months and Baker was fined \$500 and costs or six months.

The seven were A. McGrail, Patrick Sheahan, James McGrail, John McGrail, John Sheahan, Wm. Hayes, and Arthur Stapleton, all of whom had accepted bribes. The other two were bribe-takers. The charges against Stewart Bruce and Aaron Harmon were dismissed. Frederick McLean is dead, and George S

Contraband Foodstuffs.

British Government Takes Practically Same Views as That of Washington.

Liable to Seizure Only When Expressly Destined for Enemy's Use.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The answer of the British government to Mr. Choate's representations respecting the seizure of American flour and other goods on the three vessels Beatrixe, Maria and Marie, has been received, just as the officials of the state department expected. It amounted to a partial answer, very satisfactory as far as it goes, disposing of the character of some of the goods seized, but not finally deciding broadly whether or not foodstuffs are to be regarded as contraband of war. The British government adopts precisely the point of view regarding the seized goods that was assumed by the state department and embodied Mr. Choate in his note on the subject addressed to the British foreign office. The British government is investigating the facts in connection with goods seized on the third vessel, the Beatrixe.

Mr. Choate's message embodied succinctly the authorities' reliance upon the British government to sustain its position, and the position as already stated is one of those already assumed by the state department of course they are regarded as convincing. For this reason Mr. Choate's message is long, and it was nearly noon before it could be deciphered and placed in secretary Hay's hands. It so happened that Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador, was with the secretary shortly after he received his message and probably the subject was discussed by them. It is certain that the secretary and Lord Pauncefote appeared to be gratified at the progress being made toward a settlement of the case.

Later in the day the official statement was given out by the state department.

A telegram had been received from Mr. Choate reporting an interview had by him with the Marquis of Salisbury, on the afternoon of the 10th inst., in regard to the American shipments of flour and provisions on the detained steamers Beatrixe and Maria and the Dutch steamer Maria. The British position as to foodstuffs and destination, is that they can only be considered contraband of war if supplied to the enemy's forces, it not being sufficient that they are capable of being so used, but it must be shown that this was their destination at the time of their seizure. This qualification virtually concedes the American contention that the goods were not subject to seizure and practically disowns the seizure, it being claimed that there is any evidence of hostile destination.

London, Jan. 12.—The Standard in an editorial upon the government's reply to Mr. Choate and Count von Butlow says: "We shall be much surprised if the British government's definition of international law, as applied to the carriage of foodstuffs fails to find acceptance at Washington and Berlin."

Berlin, Jan. 11.—It is asserted that the German cruisers Schwale and Condor, which were ordered to proceed instead to Capetown. This indicates a belief in German official circles that the contraband controversy will be amicably settled.

CONGO FREE STATE.
Long Past Engagement With Rebels
Natives of Whom Eighty Were
Killed.

Brussels, Jan. 11.—The Soir says a detachment of Congo Free State troops under Baron d'Haanis, the Belgian commander, had two battles with the rebellious Batolas, in the neighborhood of Baraka, early in October last, in which 80 of the Batolas were killed while the Congo Free State troops suffered no casualties. Among the killed were three chiefs.

BOERS IN OHIO.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 11.—The house of representatives to-day, by a strict party vote indefinitely shelved the resolution expressing sympathy with the Boers in their war with Great Britain. The Republicans voted in the affirmative.

THE PHILIPPINES.

Washington, Jan. 11.—In the senate to-day, Mr. Pettigrew, South Dakota attacked the administration's policy in the Philippines. He declared that a systematic effort was being made to prevent accurate information from reaching the people of the United States and that it was a political scheme for furthering the candidacy of Mr. McKinley for re-nomination and re-election. The discussion was terminated by a resumption of consideration of the currency bill.

A BIG FIRE AT WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Jan. 11.—The four-story brick building of the Manitoba Produce Commission Co., was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss will be in the neighborhood of \$75,700, as follows: Manitoba Produce Co., goods \$53,000; building \$12,000.

Velie liquors \$6,000. Ireland, furniture, etc., \$1,800. Office furniture, etc., \$2,000. Total \$72,700. The total insurance is \$51,000.

**AT ALL BARS
AND RESTAURANTS**

MARTELL'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

**OF ALL WINE AND
SPIRIT MERCHANTS**

TORONTO GLOBE BOLTING.

Ottawa Government Formally Repudiates Its Parliamentary Programme.

Ottawa, Jan. 11.—The Toronto Globe's sessional programme it appears was published with authority. The government has been eating crow for a week and does not relish the further dish prepared by the Globe. All the party organs have been requested to repudiate the article. The Ottawa Free Press starts off to-night calling the programme a dream, revolutionary, etc.

CRANBROOK INDIGNANT.

Government Won't Give School Accommodation or Reply to Telegrams Asking Relief.

By Associated Press.

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TRADING STAMPS MUST GO.

So Declare Wholesale and Retail Grocers of Vancouver—All Other Cash Discounts Too.

Vancouver, Jan. 11.—As a result of a joint meeting of the wholesale and retail grocers held in Vancouver on Monday last an agreement was signed by the wholesalers in which they bind themselves not to sell goods to any merchants who insist upon trading stamps or premiums or giving discounts on cash sales.

At the personal solicitation of several wholesalers the retail grocers have also signed an agreement which requires that they do not use trading stamps in their sales after the first of February next. Seven of them to-day have their names to an advertisement reading as follows: "We, the undersigned various retail grocers doing business in Vancouver, have mutually agreed that on and after 1st February, 1900, we will cease to give trading stamps, premium gifts, cash discounts or coupons for drawings or lotteries. The dry goods merchants also are contem-

FAKES IN PRIZE RING.

Leader in New York State Politics Would Stop Them by Repeal of Horton Law.

New York, Jan. 10.—B. P. O'Dell, chairman of the Republican state committee declared positively to-day that the Horton boxing law must be repealed at once. "I will exert all my influence to get this law off the statute books," he added. "It should never have been passed and the sooner it is repealed the better."

In reply to the question if it was because the exhibitions were brutal, Mr. O'Dell explained: "Brutal? No, they're fakes. That is why I bring the Horton law should be repealed. The fights are fixed, beforehand and the spectators are humbugged. For instance, the McGovern-Dixon fight last night, I went to see the fight and I found it was a fake all through. Dixon could have won easily, but the betting was arranged the other way. Dixon tried his best to lose and let himself get hit at every opening."

A WAR CORRESPONDENT.

New York, Jan. 11.—Richard Harding Davis who sailed for Southampton on the S. L. Louis yesterday, is bound for South Africa, where he will act as war correspondent for a number of newspapers and periodicals. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. All drugists.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

London, Jan. 11.—The Queen has proclaimed the meeting of parliament for January 30th.

DEATH OF MR. C. F. JONES.

Well Known Victoria Stenographer Called to His Last Long Home.

The news of the death of Mr. C. F. Jones, senior member of the well known firm of Jones Bros., stenographers and typists, which occurred yesterday at the Jubilee hospital, will come as a sudden and shocking surprise to a large circle of friends, the great majority of whom are members of the legal profession. It is believed that sickness had laid its hand upon Mr. Jones, however lightly.

He had indeed been failing for some months past, although the immediately fatal illness dated only from about two weeks ago. It was a heart affection, aneurism of one of the chief adjuncts of the organ of life, and the deceased first recognized the seriousness of his position last Saturday, while engaged in reporting an important case at the city of Nanaimo.

He returned home, and with the most skilled attention it was hoped, although almost against hope, that he would pull through. Death however announced, however, and he died.

The deceased was yet in the prime of useful manhood, being but 36 years of age. He was born in Drumgor, Ireland, and had been established in business here during ten years or more past, with offices in the Five Sisters' block. Recently he was brought conspicuously before the public through his refusal to accept a depreciated value placed upon his professional services by Mr. Joseph Martin, while in the office of the attorney-general, his action for wages in this connection being one of the causes celebres of Mr. Martin's incumbency in the government of the province.

Yesterday he had been largely engaged in important legal and public commission reporting. His last Victoria engagement being on the sittings of the police inquiry, as a result of which the recent changes were brought about in the position of chief. Although he had not yet taken his seat in the gallery, the late Mr. Jones was to have represented the Vancouver News-Advertiser during the present session of the legislature. Mr. Sands expects to be relieved by him as soon as his health would permit.

The family directly and especially bereaved included the brothers and sisters, all of whom will have the deepest sympathy of humanity by reason of the fact that Mr. Jones' death comes as but one more inroad on Death in a family upon whom affliction's hand has been laid very heavily during the past year or two. The funeral is arranged to take place at 2:30 to-morrow afternoon.

DREAMING AN OPERATION.

Worries of apprehension of disease, suspense and ailments and dredging a surgical operation, scares and hundredfold have turned to Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment and found in it an absolute cure. It is sold in small boxes and is easily applied from the terrible itching, and it is very seldom that more than one box is required to effect a permanent cure.

Shots' Cough and Consumption Cure. Sold on positive guarantee for over fifty years. All druggists.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Snow Welcomed in Manitoba—G. T. R. Contractor Killed—Iron Mills Start.

Winnipeg, Jan. 10.—(Special)—Manitoba had to-day the first genuine snowstorm of the season, and sleighing is expected soon now. Snow is badly needed in the country and timber districts.

Montreal, Jan. 10.—Smallpox epidemic has broken out again in the parish of St. Germain, Quebec.

C. P. R. traffic for the week ending January 7, was \$463,000; for the same week last year \$42,000.

Conductor Ramsden was killed in a collision with a car near Montreal to-night.

Hamilton, Jan. 10.—Miss Florence Stone, the actress, and Reginald Scadding of Toronto, were married to-night.

Geo. E. Tuckett & Co. have sent two tons and a half of tobacco to the Canadian contingent.

Belleville, Jan. 10.—The first metal was rolled at the Belleville Iron works this afternoon.

PERISHING ON A WRECK.

Sad Tale of an Unknown Passenger Steamer Ashore and Afire off Newfoundland.

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 11.—A large steamer, believed to be a passenger ship, whose name cannot yet be ascertained, has been wrecked on a reef in St. Mary's Bay, five miles from shore. The vessel, which lies with her head low in the water, is on fire. Several persons have been washed off the deck during the day. Just before nightfall others were discovered in the rigging. It is feared these will perish before daylight.

At hour 9 p.m., it is impossible to secure further particulars nor can any be obtained before morning.

THE POISONING TRIAL.

Lady Clerk Who Sold Bottle Holder Gives Evidence to Shake Case for Prosecution.

New York, Jan. 10.—In the trial of Robert B. Molineux to-day the defense scored an important point. Emma Miller, of Newark, who a year ago sold the silver bottle holder that has figured so prominently in the case, persistently and repeatedly swore in the answers to a dozen questions asked in a dozen different ways that Molineux was not the man who bought the silver holder from her. Mrs. Johnson drew from the witness the admission that one newspaper had paid her \$125 for a typewritten statement of what she remembered about the affair. She said that the man who bought the bottle-holder from her was of gentlemanly appearance, slight build, sandy hair and light complexion.

FUR SEAL SALES.

Prices Obtained at the London Sales Held Last Month.

Following are the prices obtained at the Hudson's Bay Company's and Messrs. Lampson & Co.'s sales of seal skins in London on December 15:

H. B. Co., London.

Wigs, middlings \$68 4d

Mid. and smalls 73d 8d

Smalls 70d 3d

Large pups 108d 1d

old pups 78d 4d

Small pups 63d 6d

Ex. small pups 58d 2d

Wigs and Mids, cut etc. 57d 5d

Mids, smalls, cut etc. 56d 2d

Smalls, cut etc. 60d 4d

Large pups, cut etc. 59d 1d

Mid. pups, cut etc. 55d 5d

Small pups, cut etc. 43d 1d

Ex. ex. s. pups, cut etc. 24d 3d

Ex. ex. s. pups, cut etc. 24d 3d

Ex. ex. s. pups, cut etc. 34d 6d

OAK HALL.**NOTICE**

FOR THE

COMING WEEK.**Finance and Commerce**

New York, Jan. 11.—To-day's stock market was characterized by considerable speculative activity on the part of the bear contingent. Closing quotations:

Ann. Cotton Oil	334
Ann. Tob.	163
Ann. Sugar	114
Anaconda	383
Atchison	104
A. S. & W.	47
B. & O.	58
Burlington	119
Pepito's Gas	102
C. & N. W.	159
C. R. I. & P.	105
C. M. & St. P.	115
Cont. Tob.	304
N. Y. Gas	100
Colo. Fuel	41
G. C. C. & St. L.	606
D. L. & W.	774
Fed. Steel	48
Gen. Elec.	1208
L. & N.	784
C. & O.	31
Manhattan	298
Met. Pac.	92
Met. Tract.	105
Nat. Lead.	25
N. P. Min. new	509
N. Y. L. & W.	1374
N. Y. O. & W.	11
Pac. Mail	21
Pressed Steel	414
Pullman	37
Sou. Ry.	11
Sou. Pac.	305
T. C. & I.	994
U. S. Leather	104
U. S. Rubber	45
Wabash pfd.	205
W. U.	853
Com. Cable. In Montreal	1884
C. P. R. In London	915

New York, Jan. 11.—Stock steady. Turnpike steady. Molasses firm. Pig Iron steady; Northern \$200-\$22; Southern \$19.50. Copper dull; brokers \$16.50 exchange \$16.50. Lead steady; broker \$4.45 exchange \$4.70; \$4.75. Tin firm; straits \$24.15/\$27.00. Plates quiet. Speeler quiet; domestic \$4.45 exchange \$4.55.

PRODUCE AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—The leading futures closed as follows: Wheat—Jan. 61 $\frac{1}{2}$, May 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ /\$68 $\frac{1}{2}$; Southern \$19.50. Copper dull; brokers \$16.50 exchange \$16.50. Lead steady; broker \$4.45 exchange \$4.70; \$4.75. Tin firm; straits \$24.15/\$27.00. Plates quiet. Speeler quiet; domestic \$4.45 exchange \$4.55.

Disarrangement of the Liver, with constipation, injures the complexion, induces pimples, salivary skin. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One dose. Try them.**A MATHEMATICAL PRODIGY.**

Indiana Youth Made Subject of Report to American Psychological Association.

Bloomington, Ind., Dec. 28.—The mathematical prodigy of Indiana, Arthur Griffith, was the subject yesterday of the most interesting report made before the American Psychological Association, which is in session at New Haven, Conn. Griffith is an Indianan, and one of those calculating wonders that every now and then touch on the horizon of interest, and as a general thing are dismissed as having a "mysterious talent," and no effort made to learn what that talent is. In this case the prodigy has been put to all the tests known to psychology and mathematics, and the investigators feel sure that they have come to a correct understanding of his case. It was their conclusions and the reasons for them that were involved in the report made yesterday.

Griffith is 11 years of age and was born at Milford, Kosciusko county. His father is a stone mason. From early youth it was recognized by neighbors that he had a remarkable talent and it was generally thought by the people about Milford that some day he would rise to the high place of becoming an attraction in the side show of a circus. Scientists never learned of the boy until last fall. He was then brought to Indiana university and placed in charge of Drs. E. H. Lindley and W. L. Bryan, of the psychological department of the university, and the examination began.

As soon as the boy was able to talk he manifested a passion for counting. It is learned that by the time he was 5 years old he could count into the thousands, and that in those days it was his practice to count the grains of corn fed the chickens during the summer, the grains of wheat in a bushel, and the blades of grass in a given area. He counted everything. He entered school when 10 years old and remained seven years. He then quit because he had learned all the mathematics that could be taught him by the country teacher, and he had no interest in anything else. On quitting school he did odd jobs at farming until the neighborhood and spent the remainder of his time perfecting his mathematical knowledge.

After the boy had been in school for two years he began to devise short methods of calculation. For instance, he discovered for himself that when multiplying any number by 100, divide it by 25. It saves time to multiply the 982 by 100 and divide the product by 25. When he began taking hold of these "short cuts" his whole passion was diverted in this direction, and he could no longer satisfy himself by mere counting. The problems of his class in school were easy for him, and he would always go far ahead and solve the problems of higher classes.

Since the boy was 12 his entire energy has been given to the discovery of newer and quicker methods of calculation. This is the case now. It so consumes his interest that he is indifferent to most every thing else. He will pass friends on the

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Pants and Men's Overcoats discontinued after next week.

Should our customers not wish Stamps we give a straight Discount of 20 per cent. on Men's Suits, Men's Pants and Men's Overcoats only. Regular Stamps on all other goods.

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37 JOHNSON ST.

for Every Dollar on
Men's Suits, Men's

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NOTICE.

Take notice that we, Ah Hoy and Ah Sing, Tailors, carrying on business at No. 11, Cormorant street, have not authorized any person to collect debts due to us, the same being payable to the undersigned, who are the only persons who can give valid receipts.

AH HOY.
AH SING.

Victoria, B. C., January, 2nd, 1900.

Application for Physician

Two or more qualified Physicians are required by the combined Fraternal and Benevolent Societies of Victoria, B.C. Full information will be given by the undersigned, to whom all applications must be forwarded, or before the 24th day of January, 1900.

W. F. FULLERTON,
Victoria, B.C.

NOTICE

The Victoria Mining & Development Co., Limited Liability.

The Ordinary Annual Meeting of this Company will be held on Wednesday, the 17th day of January, 1900, at 11 a.m. in the Board of Trade Rooms, Board of Trade Bldg., Bastion Street, Victoria, B.C.

Business: Election of Trustees and Auditors, consideration of accounts, balance sheet, trustee and auditor's report.

ROBERT SWINERTON,
Secy-Treas.

Victoria, B.C., January, 8, 1900.

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Victoria, B.C., January, 8, 1900.

Hofor Dawson and Upper Yukon River Points**The Victoria-Yukon Trading Co., LIMITED.**

Have established Feed Stations at the following points: Hazelton, Flyer, Flusher, Hazelton, Stewart, Hazelton, Point and Scow Island, where Hay and Oats can be purchased by parties desiring to freight goods in during the winter. For further particulars apply to the different posts or head office of the Company, Victoria, B.C.

J. HOLLAND,
Managing Director.

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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1900.

Published by
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W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

THE WAR.

The extraordinary lull in news from the front is explicable only on the hypothesis that there is actually nothing to report. The expected arrival of Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener may have some thing to do with the inaction on our side, and now that they are upon the ground, it is the most natural thing in the world that the commanders of our several columns should await some communication from the Commander-in-Chief before taking any new step. But this does not account for the inactivity of the enemy. "M Quad" in one of his funny sketches describes a case of "Sotness," where a man and his wife had quarrelled and each was sitting perfectly still endeavoring to wear out the other's patience. It looks just now as if we are being treated to a case of "Sotness" in South Africa.

The noble offer of Lord Strathcona to equip a corps of four hundred mounted men from Canada to serve in South Africa will send a wave of enthusiasm from one end of the Dominion to the other. We appreciate any hesitancy, which the government may have about denuding Canada of its best officers, but there is no pressing need for them at home just now, and other men will be available when they are wanted. It is also highly gratifying to learn that if the government decides that the corps shall be raised, British Columbia will be given the opportunity to contribute a large proportion of it. Words fail us when we endeavor to express appreciation of Lord Strathcona's conspicuous patriotism. He has on many previous occasions shown that he knows how to put his great wealth to noble uses, but he has as yet done nothing which so appeals to the imagination as this. Strathcona, though not a Canadian born, is truly representative of the spirit of this "true North." Every man, woman and child in Canada, when they hear of his munificent offer, will feel proud to know that they are fellow Canadian of this great-hearted patriot.

THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Two speeches have been delivered against the government during the debate on the address, and it is not too much to say that no administration in Canada ever survived such an arraignment. Mr. Semlin has spoken in defense of his administration, and we do him no injustice when we say that a weaker defense was never offered to any house. Indeed there was absolutely nothing in his remarks except his unwarrantable and unconstitutional threat of a dissolution in the event of his defeat. The spectacle presented to the public as matters now stand is certainly the reverse of edifying. A government assailed at all points and absolutely undefended, relying only upon the fears of its supporters for a majority—can anything more discreditable be imagined? We propose this morning to summarize what seem to be the principal points so far made against the administration.

Mr. Turner, in his clear and lucid criticism dealt particularly with the financial record of the ministry, showing beyond any question that the late loan, upon the alleged success of which the government has been pluming itself, was a very badly managed piece of business. He pointed out the incontrovertible fact that if the loan had been placed upon the market in March, 1899, in the regular way, instead of being hawked about from pillar to post until summer, par might have been obtained for it. He showed that when it finally was disposed of the arrangement was one that does not favorably compare with a bargain made at the same time by Nova Scotia, although up to that time British Columbia had been in the very forefront of colonial governments in the matter of credit on the London market. He showed also that when the fall in securities set in last autumn, those of British Columbia dropped much more than those of Nova Scotia, thus proving that under the wretched policy of the present administration our credit was deteriorating in the financial world. One of the matters associated with this loan upon which the government has specially prided itself was the fact that the Finance Minister did not go to London in connection with it, but Mr. Joseph Martin completely shattered this claim by stating uncontradicted that Mr. Cotton had made all his preparations for the trip when the Deadman's Island matter came up and he was obliged, or thought he was obliged, to remain at home. We see no reason to compliment the government or congratulate the province because Mr. Cotton remained at home looking after his political interests in Vancouver instead of attending to his public duties as Finance Minister in London, for if he had followed the course of his predecessor and gone to London, he might have made at least as good a bargain for this province as was made for Nova Scotia, and thus produced such an impression upon the investing public as would have prevented the bad slump in the value of our stock. We do not see how intelligent business men can sit in their places in the house and vote confidence in a government which has made such a miser-

able exhibition of itself as the Semlin ministry did in connection with the late loan.

Mr. Turner made a strong point in regard to the means taken to have this province represented in London. In reply Mr. Semlin said that the verdict of the people at the general elections was against the London office. We deny this; but granting that it was so, the government maintained the office, and having determined to maintain it in defiance of what they claim was popular opinion expressed at the polls, they ought to maintain it in a manner in keeping with the importance of the province. Mr. Semlin's position is practically that the people directed that no office ought to be kept up in the world's capital, and they were complying with this direction by keeping one open in an obscure place. His plea, "it is only a little one," will not be accepted. The people of British Columbia either want no office in London or they want one which will fitly represent the province.

Mr. Turner likewise showed that the ministry had placed in the speech from the throne and in the prospectus of their loan a statement that was deliberately false. They stated in those documents that there had been a reduction in taxation and yet the revenue had been sustained. This statement he proved to be wholly false, by demonstrating that there had actually been an increase in taxation and that the remission referred to had not taken effect when the fiscal year ended. He showed that the government had taken more money out of the people for licenses and register fees than before. Matters of this kind are not sensational in the popular sense of the term, but surely they are from the business standpoint. It is an outrageous thing that the representatives of a province should go into the money market with an untruthful prospectus. It is an abominable and unprecedented thing that they should put an untruth into the mouth of the representative of the Queen. We think the records of public affairs will be searched in vain for any precedents for such unjustifiable conduct.

Analyzing the speech, Mr. Turner criticized it severely for its omission to refer to the great question which is disturbing the province and has during the year prevented the investment of millions of capital here. To thus ignore a matter of vital concern to one of the greatest of all our industries certainly establishes the unfitness of the ministry to hold the reins of power. To his criticisms and condemnatory remarks, Mr. Semlin scarcely went through the form of replying. He evidently was of the opinion that his government might mismanage provincial loans so as to destroy the credit of the province, that they might obtain money under false pretences in the London market, that they might put an untruth in the speech from the throne, that they might show a complete disregard of the interests of the province abroad and ignore its most vital concerns at home, and yet there will be sufficient members of the house who fear to go back to their constituents, to keep him in power.

Necessarily Mr. Joseph Martin in his speech dealt largely with the personal side of the situation. He charged and proved, that is if a thing is to be taken as proved when no one, though challenged to do so, ventures to contradict it, that Mr. Semlin came into the premiership through the grossest breach of faith; he charged and proved circumstantially and without contradiction that the government in their recommendation of a cash subsidy to the Columbia & Western were acting contrary to the express direction of the house and the opinions of eminent counsel consulted on that point; he asserted, and no one on the government side of the house dared deny it, that the Premier had been tried and shown to be utterly incapable of filling a public office; he charged, and it was not contradicted, that Mr. Cotton's retention to the dual position of finance and public works was in direct violation of the understanding upon which he was appointed to the second position; he exposed the hollowness of the pretensions of the government that it is in favor of reform. In short, he made as complete a wreck of the government from the personal standpoint as Mr. Turner had made of its financial record. After two such speeches, the one a careful businesslike review of the business record of the administration by a business man, and the other an arraignment of its record from the personal standpoint which is always an exceedingly important element in politics, and also on the score of policy, if the verdict of the people could be taken it would undoubtedly be one that would consign Mr. Semlin and his colleagues to political oblivion. Surely it has been established beyond a shadow of a doubt that the gentlemen now upon the treasury benches must give way. Their past record is indefensible, their future is hopeless. They have shown that all they trust to is the threat of dissolution, a threat that will not influence a sufficient number of members to save them from the fate that cannot long be deferred. Moreover, Mr. Semlin has no warrant for saying that the house will be dissolved in the event of his defeat. We challenge him or any other member of his cabinet to state in the house that he has any such authority. We know that he cannot do so, for the Lieutenant-Governor would never give him such a promise.

The government was in great straits yesterday and found itself compelled to call a caucus of its supporters in order, if possible, to keep them in line until after the passage of the address. What success attended the effort we are not at this moment informed; but we submit it is preposterous for a government to attempt to carry on affairs, when it dare not lose sight of its supporters over fear of being defeated the next day.

HOW IS YOUR WIFE?
Has she lost her beauty? If so, Constitution, Indigestion, SICK HEADACHE are the principal causes. Karl's Clover Root Tea has cured theseills for half a century. Price 25cts. and 50cts. Money refunded if results are not satisfactory. All drugs-gists.

THE C. & W. SUBSIDY.

If it is correct that when a railway company, incorporated in this province and entitled to a subsidy under our provincial laws, as long as it is under the jurisdiction of our provincial railway act, ceases to be under that act when it obtains a Dominion charter, and hence forfeits its claim to the conditional subsidy, the proposal of the government to substitute a cash subsidy for a bond subsidy to the Columbia & Western is misleading. The speech contains the statement that the Columbia & Western having completed its charter is entitled to a subsidy of approximately 2,500,000 acres of land. Is this statement true? If it is not true the proposal to give the company cash in lieu of land is in reality to give a cash subsidy to a completed railway, that is not entitled to any subsidy at all. Many members may be quite ready to vote to give cash in lieu of land, if the company is entitled to the land, who would not be willing to give a dollar or an acre to a company not entitled to either. This question must be faced some time, and we submit that now is the time to face it, before the house commits itself to a position from which it may be impossible to recede.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. Redfern has illustrated the truth of the old saying that "a pitcher that is taken often to the well gets broken at last." He has made a very good mayor during the last three years, and retires, or rather is retired, into private life with the best wishes of his fellow citizens. He has shown a disposition to guard the interests of his fellow citizens, according to the best of his judgment, and has used his influence to advance needed municipal improvements. As the Chief Magistrate of the city at the time the waterworks system was completed and the construction of permanent streets and sidewalks fully inaugurated, Mr. Redfern's name will be remembered by his fellow citizens, and we take very great pleasure in bearing testimony to the fact that he was largely instrumental in securing these very desirable improvements. As the head of the municipal body Mr. Redfern appreciated the responsibilities of the position in a marked degree. He took pride in his office and discharged its social and public obligations with becoming dignity. We regret that he did not adhere to his original intention in regard to asking the support of the electors this year. We wish him every success in his private life, into which he carries the good will and esteem of all who knew him in his official capacity.

In Mr. Charles Hayward we believe Victoria will have an excellent Mayor. He has so long been identified with Victoria that it is superfluous to say anything in the nature of an introduction. He has just completed a year at the aldermanic board, where he showed an excellent grasp of public affairs and a broad and liberal spirit in dealing with them. Mr. Hayward is an excellent organizer. He is aggressive, though in a conservative way, and we shall be greatly disappointed if he does not discover a means by which his term in the Mayoralty will be characterized by genuine progress. We congratulate him very heartily upon his success.

One feature of Mr. Hayward's election is especially gratifying. Stress has been laid throughout this short campaign that Mr. Hayward's candidature was to be taken as representative of the desire of the citizens for the improvement of the transportation facilities on board, comprehensive lines. It was with his full approval that the Colonist declared this to be the supreme issue of the day, and by electing him with so handsome a majority the citizens have spoken in no unimpeachable tones for better communication with the mainland of this province, better communication with the United States railway system to the south and the construction of that all important enterprise, a line of railway to the north end of Vancouver Island. It becomes now the duty of all, who wish Victoria to advance and prosper, to take the tide now that it is at the flood.

There are some changes in the aldermanic board. Alderman MacGregor in Centre ward failed of election by two votes only, his place being taken by Mr. Yates. Mr. MacGregor was a painstaking, industrious and progressive alderman, and it is not in disparagement to his successor that we express regret that he will no longer occupy a seat at the board. Mr. Yates as a gentleman of large interests in the city, and ought to make a valuable member of the city council. In the South ward we have two new men. Alderman Hall comes back again after a year's absence and Mr. Cooley obtains a seat. Mr. Hall's qualifications for the position are well known. Mr. Cooley is untried but as a successful business man he ought to give much satisfaction in office. Alderman Humphrey failed of re-election. He was a very good man in office, but this year luck went against him. In the North ward the old aldermen were re-elected.

The government was in great straits yesterday and found itself compelled to call a caucus of its supporters in order, if possible, to keep them in line until after the passage of the address. What success attended the effort we are not at this moment informed; but we submit it is preposterous for a government to attempt to carry on affairs, when it dare not lose sight of its supporters over fear of being defeated the next day.

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The Times devotes exactly a column to Mr. Joseph's Martin's attack upon Mr. Semlin, and yet is very careful not to deny a single one of Mr. Martin's statements.

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Gossip of the Legislature.

Government Feel Their Ground Slipping From Them and Confer for Safety.

Work for an Active Attorney General—Settlers of Chilcotin Seek Their Rights.

Why there was no session of the legislature yesterday, the debate upon the reply to the speech being carried over until to-day as a favor where none was asked, is the latest puzzle in politics. The reason cited by the mover of the adjournment is certainly not unanimously accepted—for it is not the fashion of politicians to so meekly kiss the hand that smites them—and the suggestion therefore finds very general favor that the government felt insecure on the question of carrying even the speech, and therefore played for time on their own account.

The ominous silence of the government members under Mr. Martin's terrific arraignment of their leaders, the undivided sympathy of at least three members on the treasury benches with one portion of Mr. Martin's position; and the interjected "we're with you on that" from a government supporter when Mr. Martin was discussing the status of the Columbia and Western grant—all are accepted as evidence that the government was in a bad position Wednesday—realized it—and took time in the hope of improving their ground.

Whether they succeeded in doing so at their full caucus last evening remains to be disclosed as the hopeless battle proceeds.

Two or three important deputations from the Interior are expected to wait upon the government during the next few days, the first of these being a delegation of one—Mr. E. A. Carew-Gibson having already arrived from Cariboo. He has been commissioned to specially urge the immediate construction of a bridge across the Fraser at Chimney creek, about twenty miles from 150-mile and near Williams' lake, which is urgently required to give the seventy or more settlers of Chilcotin a reliable connection with the outside world.

These settlers have at present to wait for favorable water to cross the river to or from their houses; they are subject to loss and serious inconvenience in swimming their stock across; they are isolated to that extent that, not having a bridge they cannot even get out to secure medical attention in direst necessity; and they feel that they are asking no more than their rights, and what must be regarded as a necessity for the opening up and development of an important section of the province.

Mr. Carew-Gibson has brought with him a portion some eleven feet in length, clearly expressing the wishes of the interested district—which document will be laid before the house, if Mr. Speaker Forster decides that it may be considered by that body. In the meanwhile the delegate will interview the government. He says that, the bridge having once been constructed, immediate difficulties in the way of fair communication will be removed, as the roads in the vicinity are all in fairly satisfactory condition.

The question of the reported meeting and subscription of Boer sympathizers in Victoria, of which considerable has been heard of late on the streets and in press, is fated to appear once more in the legislature, either as a matter of privilege or a formal question addressed to the attorney-general. The re-introduction of the subject is ensured by the following remarkable production appearing in the Montreal Star of the 4th instant, exactly as it is printed, with the natural accompaniment of conspicuous headlines:

(Special to the Star.)

Victoria, Jan. 3.—The pro-Boer feeling has developed even here in Victoria, where it was supposed everybody was loyal to the Empire. There is here quite a quota of Dutch residents, and these have awakened to a realization of the fact that notwithstanding their alleged willingness to bow to British rule, they are in sympathy with the Boers. Last evening a meeting was held in Victoria West, a suburb of the city, at which Captain Christensen, a well known seafaring man, occupied the chair and at which there was a large attendance of Germans, Hollander and others. The meeting was alleged to have been called for the purpose of dealing with an application for membership, but when the business brought up was disposed of, a resolution expressing sympathy with the Boers was moved and unanimously carried. The resolution read: "Whereas, as the people of Great Britain have apparently decided that the South African republic shall no longer continue to exist; and whereas there is now a state of war existing between the free people of that republic and the people of Great Britain; and whereas we sympathize with the Boers in South Africa of the opinion that in her encroachment of territory to which she has no claim, Great

Britain has proven herself the aggressor; therefore be it resolved that we extend to the suffering people of the Transvaal our heartfelt sympathy and our best wishes that in the struggle they have before them victory may rest upon their arms."

This resolution was carried without a dissenting voice being raised, and then Carl Hermiston made a rousing speech on the subject of the war, in the course of which he suggested that Britain was trying to overwhelm the Transvaal in her greed for gold or diamonds.

This aroused the audience to enthusiasm, and when they were asked to subscribe to the fund for the aid of the soldiers who have sacrificed everything for the Transvaal, there was a ready response, upwards of \$500 being promised by them.

It will be remembered that when the subject was last before the house, Attorney-General Henderson stated that while he did not believe there was any foundation for the reports of Boer sympathizers organizing here, he would use his best endeavors to ascertain the position of the facts, and if they prove as reported, take decisive action as the chief law officer of the crown.

This publication certainly gives him an excellent starting point, for the correspondent of the Star who secured a copy of the above quoted resolution would certainly be able to render valuable assistance to the police.

This publication in any event brings the entire matter to an issue, for if either the reports of which the above is one are true, it is the duty of the Attorney-General to take action against traitors in the heart of this loyal city—or the rebels against Victoria to this effect should be proven such and a large body of citizens relieved of the column attacking the traitors and conspirators against the crown.

Capt. Christensen, Capt. Jacobsen, J. C. Voss, Fred Styan and two or three others whose names have been freely mentioned in connection with the alleged pro-Boer feeling in Victoria, distinctly deny that they know of or sympathize with any such movement. They declare they are loyal men to Britain, and that in this instance they are being meanly and unjustly attacked for the purpose of undercutting them in business.

It is undoubtedly that they have suffered—the sinking of Capt. Jacobson's boat being one example; and the time would appear to have now arrived for the attorney-general to do his duty—either prove the charges against these men and punish them for traitors and liars to boot, or disprove the charges, re-establish their impugned honor as citizens, and properly punish those who have blackmailed or injured them.

MINERAL EXHIBIT.

To the Editor of the Colonist:

Sir: As an impartial listener to the debate on the address, I should like to refer to two matters referred to yesterday by Mr. Turner and the reply to-day by Mr. Semlin, viz., 1. The mineral exhibit at London and Paris. 2. The representation of the province in London.

Mr. Turner refers to the great loss to the province through the neglect of the government in not providing a mineral exhibit at the mining exhibition held at Earl's Court last year, and that if such had been provided what benefits would have accrued to R. C. etc, etc.

I was also pleased to-day at Mr. Semlin's reply, in which he broadly stated that the exhibit would be of no importance compared with that of Paris, and further, that the Earl's Court exhibition was in the hands of a private syndicate to make money.

I am more than surprised that the Premier should display such ignorance. How long will the people trust the government of the province to a man whose knowledge of the outside world appears decidedly limited.

Everyone knows that London is the centre of the money markets of the world, and as Mr. Turner rightly said the benefits that would have accrued with a mineral exhibit in London last year, would have been ten times greater than if held in Paris this year.

Capitalists, speculators, engineers and business men generally would go to the Earl's Court exhibit with a view to see what was offered for investment. Paris, everyone is aware, is a city of pleasure, and the people, with few exceptions, will all go with that intent.

I spent some months in Paris at the last exhibition and was two weeks in the machinery department alone. I mention this to give you an idea of the size and this year everything will be on a much larger scale, and I do not hesitate to say the Canadian exhibit altogether will be a drop in the ocean; you can therefore form an idea of the position B. C. will occupy, whereas an exhibition at Earl's Court would have been the best advertisement the province could have had. Further, it was held under the auspices of the London Chamber of Commerce. Such patronage as this is ensured by the following remarkable production appearing in the Montreal Star of the 4th instant, exactly as it is printed, with the natural accompaniment of conspicuous headlines:

(Special to the Star.)

Victoria, Jan. 3.—The pro-Boer feeling has developed even here in Victoria, where it was supposed everybody was loyal to the Empire. There is here quite a quota of Dutch residents, and these have awakened to a realization of the fact that notwithstanding their alleged willingness to bow to British rule, they are in sympathy with the Boers. Last evening a meeting was held in Victoria West, a suburb of the city, at which Captain Christensen, a well known seafaring man, occupied the chair and at which there was a large attendance of Germans, Hollander and others. The meeting was alleged to have been called for the purpose of dealing with an application for membership, but when the business brought up was disposed of, a resolution expressing sympathy with the Boers was moved and unanimously carried. The resolution read: "Whereas, as the people of Great Britain have apparently decided that the South African republic shall no longer continue to exist; and whereas there is now a state of war existing between the free people of that republic and the people of Great Britain; and whereas we sympathize with the Boers in South Africa of the opinion that in her encroachment of territory to which she has no claim, Great

Britain has proven herself the aggressor; therefore be it resolved that we extend to the suffering people of the Transvaal our heartfelt sympathy and our best wishes that in the struggle they have before them victory may rest upon their arms."

This resolution was carried without a dissenting voice being raised, and then Carl Hermiston made a rousing speech on the subject of the war, in the course of which he suggested that Britain was trying to overwhelm the Transvaal in her greed for gold or diamonds.

This aroused the audience to enthusiasm, and when they were asked to subscribe to the fund for the aid of the soldiers who have sacrificed everything for the Transvaal, there was a ready response, upwards of \$500 being promised by them.

It will be remembered that when the subject was last before the house, Attorney-General Henderson stated that while he did not believe there was any foundation for the reports of Boer sympathizers organizing here, he would use his best endeavors to ascertain the position of the facts, and if they prove as reported, take decisive action as the chief law officer of the crown.

This publication certainly gives him an excellent starting point, for the correspondent of the Star who secured a copy of the above quoted resolution would certainly be able to render valuable assistance to the police.

This publication in any event brings the entire matter to an issue, for if either the reports of which the above is one are true, it is the duty of the Attorney-General to take action against traitors in the heart of this loyal city—or the rebels against Victoria to this effect should be proven such and a large body of citizens relieved of the column attacking the traitors and conspirators against the crown.

Capt. Christensen, Capt. Jacobsen, J. C. Voss, Fred Styan and two or three others whose names have been freely mentioned in connection with the alleged pro-Boer feeling in Victoria, distinctly deny that they know of or sympathize with any such movement. They declare they are loyal men to Britain, and that in this instance they are being meanly and unjustly attacked for the purpose of undercutting them in business.

It is undoubtedly that they have suffered—the sinking of Capt. Jacobson's boat being one example; and the time would appear to have now arrived for the attorney-general to do his duty—either prove the charges against these men and punish them for traitors and liars to boot, or disprove the charges, re-establish their impugned honor as citizens, and properly punish those who have blackmailed or injured them.

Two or three important deputations from the Interior are expected to wait upon the government during the next few days, the first of these being a delegation of one—Mr. E. A. Carew-Gibson having already arrived from Cariboo. He has been commissioned to specially urge the immediate construction of a bridge across the Fraser at Chimney creek, about twenty miles from 150-mile and near Williams' lake, which is urgently required to give the seventy or more settlers of Chilcotin a reliable connection with the outside world.

These settlers have at present to wait for favorable water to cross the river to or from their houses; they are subject to loss and serious inconvenience in swimming their stock across; they are isolated to that extent that, not having a bridge they cannot even get out to secure medical attention in direst necessity; and they feel that they are asking no more than their rights, and what must be regarded as a necessity for the opening up and development of an important section of the province.

Mr. Carew-Gibson has brought with him a portion some eleven feet in length, clearly expressing the wishes of the interested district—which document will be laid before the house, if Mr. Speaker Forster decides that it may be considered by that body. In the meanwhile the delegate will interview the government. He says that, the bridge having once been constructed, immediate difficulties in the way of fair communication will be removed, as the roads in the vicinity are all in fairly satisfactory condition.

The re-introduction of the subject is ensured by the following remarkable production appearing in the Montreal Star of the 4th instant, exactly as it is printed, with the natural accompaniment of conspicuous headlines:

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"A step in the right direction" is to give up using poor or adulterated tea and drink Blue Ribbon Bergon Tea.

AN ACROSTIC.

"British Columbia Not Wanted." Bound in their faith a new country to see, rugged and rough from the East to the see;

Intent with their purpose, no hardship forbore,

The trails with their bones are marked by the score,

In this our "Grand Province" they wrought for its fame;

Shall now their brave sons bear the odium of shame?

"How long is it since this Canada of ours—

Carping for prestige? I mean those In power;

Oustring the right of a fair equal share,

Lofty hearts our Queen's banner and hardships to bear;

Under such thraldom of the "Powers" that be,

Madness or method, I would fain like to see

"Borden or Laurier" give a just reason why;

In choosing the 2nd we got the pass by,

Are the woods back East so full of the kind?

Noted for riding on the forks of the what?

Or is it a dodge, as elections draw nigh,

To sweep with such prestige the votes on the fly?

We'll hear it in mind, from "our east" to the sea,

As some of such forebears would have us to be;

No ill will toward those for whom the die cast;

The time may yet come, for the danger's not past;

Each "Columbian" now feels the depth of the shunt;

Deep in our heart, we resent the affront,

THOMAS BARMAN,

January 10, 1900.

NEW CRIMES AND PENALTIES.

Thirty Thousand Pages of Legislation All Less Than Two Years Old..

What would Draco and Solon think of some of our laws? asks Hon. Samuel J. Barrows, in the Forum. They did not agree on matters of jurisprudence. Draco stands for the type of excessive severity in criminal law, and Solon, though all his laws may not endure the modern test, stands for the father of wise and benign legislation. But what would these ancient legislators think after reading, as the writer has done, 30,000 pages of legislation in the forty-five states—all of it less than two years old? Suppose, for instance, that Draco took it all seriously, and imagined that all the laws we passed were meant to be enforced. Suppose they really were enforced, and that the Greek law-giver should make a tour of the prisons and jails of the United States. Imagine him asking a score of convicts why they had been convicted. "I," said an Alabama man, "have been sentenced to thirty days for jumping off a train while in motion." "I," said a Vermonter, "rode a horse on the sidewalk through an unincorporated village, and am in prison for sixty days." "I," said another Virginian, "killed a partridge on the 2nd day of February, in Cumberland county, and am in prison for thirty days." "I," said a California woman, "am a nurse, and I neglected to report to a doctor that a baby's eye became inflamed within two weeks after birth. I am in prison for six months." "I," said a Tennesseean, "lobbied with the legislature." You mean briled it?" asked Draco. "Oh, no, I just lobbied, but I did not address my arguments 'solely to the judgment,' and so I am 'in' for five years." An Adonis from the same state curled his mustache: "I fell in love with a young lady at a Tennessee boarding school. In a rash moment I ventured to loiter on the opposite side of the street, and I threw a kiss to her. Now I have thirty days to serve in the county jail."

"By Jupiter!" exclaimed Draco. "It is all very well for you to swear by Jupiter," said a man from New Jersey, "but I made the mistake of swearing by the name of Jesus Christ, and so I have two years to serve."

"I," said a New York man, "tampered with an automatic bullet machine, and for the next five years I shall labor for the benefit of the state." "I," said another New Yorker, "was calling on a friend in the upper story of a sky-scraper, and I ventured to drop some of my advertising circulars down the latter-chute. Unfortunately, I had forgotten to address them. So I got five days."

"I," said a New Jersey man bitterly, "did not drop my ad. into a letter-chute; I wish I had. I made the mistake of putting it up on the Palisades, and I am sentenced to three years for disfiguring the landscape."

"As to advertising," said a lawyer from Washington, "I ventured to solicit divorce business by an advertisement in a newspaper and now I shall read my newspapers in jail for the next six months."

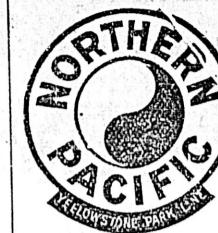
"I can go you one better," said a Philadelphia criminal. "I thought it would be a compliment to this country to print my advertisement on a picture of the American flag. The court thought differently, and I am in seclusion for six months."

"You ought to live in South Dakota," said a bystander, "I did the same thing, and I got off with a \$5 fine."

"But be thankful you do not live in North Dakota," said another criminal.

"I ventured to organize a trust." I thought it might promote trade by lessening competition; now I have ten years in which to reflect upon my conduct."

"I," said a Wisconsin man, "sold some impure ice, and I shall spend the winter in the county jail." "Well," you have my company," said a Wisconsin baker. "I first ventured to sleep in my bakery. My first offense cost me \$50 a night, which ate up all the profits. The second offense cost me \$100 a night, which was still more disastrous. For the third offense I had to pay \$250 a night. And now, to even things up, I



Operating the Latest Improved Pullman First-Class and Tourist Sleepers.

For tickets, maps, etc., apply to E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agent, Victoria. A. R. JOHNSTON & CO., Agents, Nanaimo. THEO. BRYANT, Agent, Wellington. J. O. MCMILLAN, General Agent, Vancouver.

ARTHUR MALINS, Agent, Westminster. A. D. CHARLTON, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Portland, Ore.

Mandy List of Victoria Firms

BUILDERS & GENERAL CONTRACTOR THOMAS CATERPILLAR—16 Broad St., P.O. Box 548; office fittings, wharves repaired etc.

R. PUMPREY—Beaver, Otter and other Skins Dressed; Seal Skin Jackets, Re-dyed, 123 Fort St.

M. R. SMITH & CO.—Victoria, B.C., Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

BOOK EXCHANGE.

CASHMORE'S, 103 Douglas street; buys and exchanges all kinds of books and novels.

DRAYMAN.

OFFICE—26 Yates street; stables 110 Superior street; Telephone 171.

FUNERAL DIRECTOR & EMBALMERS CHAS. HAYWARD, 52 Government street.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.

HICKMAN T.YE HARDWARE CO., LTD.—Importers of iron, steel, hardware, piping, fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining an selling supplies a specialty.

IRONWORKERS.

VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT CO., LTD.—(late Spratt & Gray)—Engineers, founders, supplies, etc., 17 and 19 Work street; Telephone 570.

LIVERY AND TRANSPORTS.

VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 18.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS STEMLER & EARLE, Coffee, spices, tea, tarts and baking powders, Pemberton st., near Government.

NOVELTY WORKS.

L. HAIFER, general machinist, 109 Government street.

PLUMBERS.

E. F. GEIGER, sanitary plumbing, gas and hot water fitting. Tel. 220.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES—R. Maynard & Son—Manufacturers of all kinds of photographic material for amateurs and professionals; Kodaks, Porches, Koronas, Primos, etc. Same block Mrs. R. Maynard's Art Studio; also views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale.

SAME BLOCK—Maynard's Shoe and Flea store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings; "K" boots a specialty.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS.

GOODACRE, Contractor by aptt. to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Tel. 32.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET CO., LTD.—Govt. and Yates st., Butchers and Packers; wholesale and retail dealers in fresh, salted and smoked meats, lard, etc., branch, Vancouver.

REAL ESTATE.

TO RENT—Seven roomed, furnished house, No. 23 Catharine St., Victoria, West, to immediate possession; piano, two board and bout-homes, with premises. Ben Williamson & Co., 44 Fort St.

STEAM DYE WORKS.

PAISLEY DYE WORKS—Tel. 419. The old reliable. Established 1886. 114½ Yates street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 290—Largest estd.; country orders solicited. 14½ Yates street.

SCAVENGER.

ED. LINES, General Scavenger, 226 Yates street—Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Speed Bros, cor. Douglas and Fort streets; Schroeder Bros, corner Michigan and Menzies will be promptly attended to.

PIETER HANSEN, city scavenger, teamster and wood dealer. Building sand and gravel for sale. Address, 39 Discovery street. Telephone 184.

AUCTIONEERS.

JOHN RANKIN, Hastings street.

AUCTION ROOMS AND STOCK BUYER.

BANKS.

BANK OF MONTEREY.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CANNING SUPPLIES.

JOHN LECKIE, 632 Granville street.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

CANADIAN GENESSES ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED, Vancouver. Electrical Supplies.

MILLERS.

THE BRACKMAN & KEL MILLING CO., LTD., mill stuffs, etc.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

HENDERSON BROS.

HARDWARE.

THOS. DUNN & CO., LTD., 8 and 10 Cordova street.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., LTD.

HOTELS.

BADMINTON HOUSE, rates \$3 and \$2.50.

STRAND HOTEL—Hastings Street.

PATENT ATTORNEY AND DRAUGHTSMAN.

TRETHEWEY & BRUTTAIN, Bank of B.N.A. Building, Hastings street.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

Turkish Baths. Best \$2.00 a Day House in Vancouver.

J. J. COSTELLO, Manager.

The Strand Hotel

On the European plan. Special rooms Commercial Men. Hastings street West, Vancouver, B.C.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Sold Throughout the World.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Complaints, and Rheumatism; the best and most gentle Medicine for Infants. Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickneses of Pregnancy.

The Physician's Cure for Acidity of the Stomach, Rheumatism, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

For the cure of all diseases.

MPERIAL HOTEL**Restaurant**

(Theatre Block.)

* NOW OPEN *

Private
Dinners
and
Suppers
a
Specialty

Rooms single and
en suite.

Meals at all hours

English & French
Cooking.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, Jan. 11.—8 p.m.
SYNOPSIS.

A belt of high barometric pressure still extends from California eastward to the Middle States, while in this province the barometer is falling, due to an ocean low area nearing our Coast. The latter will continue generally rains west of the Rockies and high southern winds over Vancouver Island. The weather remains fair and mild from the Cascades to Alberta and moderately cold in Manitoba.

TEMPERATURES.

Victoria.....	42	40
New Westminster.....	38	46
Kamloops.....	32	30
Barkerville.....	34	32
Calgary.....	20	38
Winnipeg.....	2	6
Portland, Ore.....	42	52
San Francisco.....	46	60

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. Pacific time),

Friday:

Victoria and Vicinity—Fresh to strong east-
erly to southerly winds; continued mild,
with occasional rains.Lower Mainland—Easterly to southerly
winds; continued mild, with rain,**VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.**

THURSDAY, Jan. 11.

Deg. 5 a.m.....45 Mean.....45

Noon.....47 Highest.....48

5 p.m.....47 Lowest.....42

The velocity and direction of the wind
were as follows:

5 a.m.....4 miles west.

Noon.....7 miles south.

5 p.m.....2 miles south.

Average state of weather—Cloudy.

Rain—14 inch.

Barometer at noon—Observed.....30.002

Corrected.....30.070

"Take care of the pennies and the
pounds will take care of themselves."Large things are but an aggregation of
small things. If we take care of the small
things we are in effect taking care of the
large things which the small things com-
bine to make.Take care of what you eat, when you eat,
and how you eat, and your stomach will
take care of itself. But who takes care of
such trivial things? That is why, some
day, the majority of people have to take
care of the stomach when the day comes
when no one is effective in using the
results of past carelessness as Dr. Pierce's
Golden Medical Discovery. It strengthens
the stomach, and restores the organs of
digestion and nutrition to a condition of
healthy activity. It cures biliousness,
hysteria, sciatica, indigestion, convul-
sions, dizziness, cold extremities and a score
of other ailments which are but the symptoms
of disorders in the stomach and its al-
lied organs.**Treason In Religious Garb****Quebec Weekly Looks to Boer War to Bring Downfall of the Empire.****Catholic Clergy and Laymen Alike Hasten to Repudiate Sentiment. S**

Montreal, Jan. 10.—Numerous English-Canadian newspapers to-day printed extracts from an extraordinary editorial in *La Semaine Religieuse*, a journal of Quebec, in which the editor openly exults over the defeat in South Africa, hopes for the breaking up of the British Empire, which he describes as a colossus with feet of clay, and rejoices in the alleged prospects of the overthrow of British domination in Canada and the establishment of a French-Canadian nation. The writer proceeds to argue that it is Liberalism which has in the past sustained British dominancy in Quebec and the French-Canadian ideal can only be achieved by ridding itself of Liberalism. The editor of the paper is Atte Gosselin.

La Presse, the leading French Conservative paper, protests strongly against the article to-night. It says: "The duty is imposed upon us of making a solemn protest against the inexplicable article of *La Semaine Religieuse* of Quebec, on the war in South Africa. This article goes beyond the bounds of criticism to enter the realm of justice, disloyalty and even treason. To say that French-Canadians are oppressed by the English, is nameless falsity. If there is a people free in its politics. In its social life, in its language, in its laws, in its worship, it is indeed the French people of Quebec. Nothing shows yet that England is a colossus with feet of clay. In any case it is not for us to wish it, since this fall would throw us into an American Moloch. We do not hesitate to believe that this part of the article passed surreptitiously into a publication clothed with character so serious."

Archbishop Bruchési being interviewed said he had not seen the original article, and could not discuss it from a possibly incorrect translation, but from what he heard of it he concluded that it had been printed on the authority of the priest who was editor, and not by authority of the Archbishop of Quebec. His own views on the war were the same as he expressed at midnight mass on New Year's evening. On that occasion, he reverently expressed hope for the British success.

Louis Frechette, the well-known writer, said he was sure Archbishop Bruchési would repudiate the article as soon as he had his attention called to it.

Lord Roberts is a personal friend of his new chief of the staff, for not only did he act as Lord Kitchener's sponsor on that general's introduction to the House of Lords, but during the debate in the House of Commons upon the Kitchener grant, he sat by his side in the Peers' gallery.

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Few of our people realize the extent, resources and development of our neighbor—our nearest neighbor, we may say—Canada, lying right at our doors—its metropolis, Montreal, within 12 hours by rail of ours, Greater New York. Nor is it known generally that Canada in area slightly exceeds in extent the whole of the United States. Then the extent of the trade between Canada and the United States is greater than between Canada and Great Britain and steadily increasing in volume. Bordering on our domains for 3,000 miles, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with one great line of railway, the Canadian Pacific, stretching the entire distance, being the largest continuous line of railway in existence; within ten days' of Japan on the west and seven days of Europe on the east, our neighbor is attaining an importance that is worthy of our highest respect and consideration.

Bound together by the ties of geographical affinity, and by the commercial and financial interests inseparable to such proximity, it is surely becoming to these two Anglo-Saxon countries to cultivate relations mutually harmonious, enduring and in consonance with the civilized character of both. We can pass over the border without knowing scarcely whether we are in the domains of Her Majesty the Queen, or in the United States. It is true there have been at times some slight differences of local interests arising between Canada and the United States, for instance the Lynn canal matter at present, but these have been amicably adjusted to the mutual satisfaction of the parties concerned and honorably to both. Nor is it likely that there will be any occasion for trouble between these two nearest neighbors, that cannot be settled in equitable manner.

The scope for the development of trade between these two extensive countries, lying side by side for thousands of miles is very great. It would be impossible to attempt to calculate what this inter-trade will amount to. We have made greater strides than Canada, but Canada is now moving along the same lines to populousness and prosperity, and is showing remarkable progress. Canada is highly favored under its union with Great Britain. She has all the powerful protection of the crown and it does not cost her a penny. Canada regulates her trade with Great Britain just as independently as she does with any other nation, and provides her own legislature. She has really protection and independence co-existing. Our facilities for putting Canada's products in all markets reached by our steamship lines are excellent, and Canada avails of these advantages in no small degree. Canada is a wonderful country in minerals, in lumber, in fisheries, in stock-raising, in agriculture, in furs, and the development in the fields has scarcely begun, and the territory is as yet sparsely settled but population is seeking its boundaries largely and the coming year must show a material increase.

As a country of natural beauty and diversity Canada may well be said to be unsurpassed, and for the hunter and tourist it is a delight. Think of 30 pound trout and deer with antlers 5½ feet from tip to tip, to give some idea of Canada as a land for the hunter and fisherman. Its varieties and beauties of scenery, waterscape and landscape mingled in nature's own lavish perfection, culminating in those falls the wonder of the world—make Canada in this respect unsurpassable, some claim unapproach-

able. As these two countries come to know each other better, and understand each other more and more, the ties that unite them commercially, financially, geographically, will increase in number and strength, and the most friendly relations will be established on an enduring basis between them.

Canada has need for us, and we have need for Canada. Her interests will be promoted by intercourse with us, and our interests will be likewise fostered by dealing with her. Interchange of products is already large between us, some \$150,000,000 a year, and this is bound to increase. Montreal, beautiful and historic, with its quarter of a million of inhabitants—half English, half French—half ancient, half modern—is rising from the broad St. Lawrence to the slopes of Mount Royal, greets cordially our own great metropolis, and gladly is the welcome waited back. There is no telling what the vicissitudes of the future may be as to Canada and the United States, but the present time is surely bringing them closer together in commercial and financial relations, and inspiring the citizens of the two countries with a higher regard for each other.

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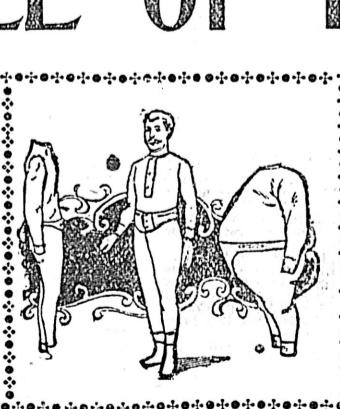
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